NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1872.

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### WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—THE SUPPLEMENT-ARY APPORTIONMENT BILL—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD SCRIP DIVIDEND TO BE COLLECTED AT ONCE—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGA-TION RESUMED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

The Supplementary Apportionment bill, the passage of which is urged in order to save the States of New-Hampshire and Verment from losing two representathis morning and debated until the close of the morning Mr. Morton offered an amendment allowing the Congress to be elected by the whole people of his State, and that the effect of such a practice would, on the one, and gracefully admitted that the party had been wrong in its est on this question with the Whigs. The Klu-Klux lebate was resumed at noon, Mr. Alcern, who spoke sev-ral hours last evening, taking occasion to reply to some

d been brought to bear inside and outside that Mullett purchased gas fixtures and plumbing materials of A. R. Shepherd in Washington and transposed them for use in the Custum-houses and Post-offices all over the United States. That he had sent gas fixtures to Windsay, Vi. and worse than that, from gatter-plots to Portland, Oregon, by Pacific Railroad. He stated that Shepherd had been paid \$160,600 in the last year for plumbing on public buildings outside of Washington. Mr. Farnsworth's most serious charge was that Mullett had got a rejected patent for a kind of roding issued to himself, that he had sold this patent to Shepherd, and then purchased the roofing on various public buildings. Mullett found plenty of defenders, and the debate got very warm for a time. Mr. Farns worth succeeded in earrying aucondinents required. finders, and the debate govern warm of a later and Farms worth succeeded in earrying amendments requiring materials for buildings to be purchased of the lowest budder at the place where each building herected. He has other amendments, limiting the powers or the architect, which he will offer to merew.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held

for persons and papers to investigate the accusations of bribery against Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell. The report of the Legislative Committee in Kansas was, it will be remembered, equally severe upon both Senators, but a careful examination of the testimony shows but little evidence against Mr. Pomeroy. The Committee has, therefore, concluded to take up Mr. Pomeroy's case first, and has summoned all of the witnesses who testified against him is the State investigation, and all others whom they can hear of. No testimony of any kind is to be excluded, but the Committee will not allow to go upon the record ally evidence which cannot fairly be called such; and, in order that anything which is merely gossip may not be made public to the injury of any one, has voted to keep the investigation secret until it is completed. Two men manced Anthony, and several others, were examined to-day, in the presence of Senator Pomercy himself.

It will be remembered that two or three mouths ago the Collector of Internal Revenue, at Albany, was di-rected by Commissioner Douglass to proceed in the collection of the tax of five per cent of the scrip dividends. time subsequently the Collector replied to the Commissioner that he could find no property to distrain upon. identity in a consolidation with the Hudson River Rail-road, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of New-York, Road, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of New-York, authorizing the consolidation of these two roads, and that in pursuance of that act they were consolidated in Nevember, 1868. Mr. Douglass has discovered an important fact as bearing on this matter, that is, that the act authorizing the consolidation of the two roads in question provided that ail deads and inabilities of eithor should be good against the joint Company after the consolidation. The dividend on the tax was made in 1868. The Commissioner has accordingly to-day written to the Collector at Alsany to distrain on property of the present Company in order to collect the debt due.

has been called for Saturday next, when two witnesses from New York, who will be summoned to morrow, will tration majority of the Committee is very strongly criti-cised by those Senators who desired a report before the close of the present session. About a month has passed since the last witness was examined, and the testimony has but just been printed. No vote testimeny has but just been printed. No vote has yet been taken to close the testimony and report to the Senate, but the minority of the Committee supposed that no more witnesses were to be called, and how the subjectus to be issued to-morrow will not be sent by vote of the Committee, but without consultation with either Senator Bayard or Casserly. By thus reopening the testimony three days before the close of the session, a report will be impossible, unless the rumor about the Capitol, to highly, is true, that Howe is already writing a report, which he will submit to the Committee too late to give the minority rapy time to make a reply in the shape of a minority report.

The Robeson Investigating Committee held a final

meeting, this evening, and listened to the reading of the minority report of the Chairman, Mr. Blair. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Sargent, Peters, and Warren, folly exonerating the Secretary from any viola-tion of law, or blame of any sort, in the transactions in-vestigated, had previously been submitted to the Com-mittee. Mr. Blair's report takes the ground that the law was violated in the payment of the Secor claim, and severely censured Secretary Robeson for his action in the premises. Mr. Archer, a Democratic member of the Committee, stated that, while he disagreed to the majority report, he could not fully concur with Mr. Blair in all his arguments and conclusions. He will prepare a short statement defining his views, and present it as a second minority report. All three reports will be made to the House to-motrow, and the Committee will be dis-charged from further service.

The House Military Committee agreed, to-day, to re-port a bill for the payment of the Montana Indian war Warren, fully exonerating the Secretary from any viola-

port a bill for the payment of the Montana Indian war claim upon the basis of Gen. Hardle's report. The Committee have little hope of getting action upon the bill this session. The amount it appropriates is nearly

to the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation

Committee of the National Banks, made a long argument before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, in opposition to Mr. Dawes's bill to compel the banks to render their six per cent bonds, and accept four per its in their stead. The Committee came to no vote on thill, and there is no probability that they will sort it to the House for action this session.

Attorney-General Williams, who went to Oregon about State for Grant, and possibly with a view of securing his own return to the Senate, telegraphs here from various points in his canvassing tour through the State that his meetings are very largely attended, that they are enthusiastic, and that there is no division on the Pacific coast in favor of Greeley. He telegraphs to-day from Salem, that the prospect of the Republicans carrying Oregon is daily brightening. He will continue his services to the Administration on the Pacific coast until about the middle of June, when he will return to his duties in the city. Patrick Gilmore of Boston Jubilee fame has been in

Washington several days, and had personally called upon the members of the diplomatic corps with invita-tions to attend the International Jubilee next month. Nearly every foreign minister in Washington has agreed

take to decide what money passing through the hands of bankers, in the course of their numerous and varied transactions, shall be considered as capital employed by them and linble to taxation, except in actual cases in which the exact facts of each particular case are fully reported.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, May 21, 1872. nemorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, remenstrating against abolishing bonded warehouses, and

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) obtained leave for the pittee on Finance to sit during the sessions of the

niative of a district, CASSERLY (Dem., Cal.) opposed the amendment, argued against the system of electing Representa-

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went

oniser in Mestsippi appended by film; and the people of several counties in the Stafe would be giad if the same could be said of these appointed by Senator Ames. He (Alcurn) had expended some of the Severt Service fund in attempting to catch Ames's appointees, who had run away with the public mency; but, like the Ku-Kiux, they were expert enough to keep out of the way. [Laughter, Mr. BAYARD (Deim, Dei.) said he had long ago come to the conclusion that the party in power was making a systematic attempt to put the elections throughout the country under the control of the Federal Government, and each successive step confirmed him in that view. A few days ago the Senate had passed the Louisiana Election bill for that purpose, and now it was demanded that the power to suspend the Habeas Corpus act should be continued in the President, the object being the same. Legislation seemed to be assuming more and more every day the form of mere military orders, and the Government was becoming a government of will instead of a government of laws. But there was some hope that these extreme measures would produce a good result by awakening the people to the dangers surrounding them, and so produce a salutary vecestion in favor of respect for the laws and the salutary vecestion in favor of respect for the laws and the salutary

the dangers agreed a good result by awakening the people to the dangers agreeding them, and so produce a salurary reaction in favor of respect for the laws and the safe guards of the Constitution.

guards of the Constitution.

Speaking of the suspension of the babeas corpus in Senih Carolina, Mr. BAYARD commented on the fact that the writ was suspended in Marion County without any one even pretending that there were any Ku-Kiux Mr. SAWYER (Rep., S. C.) said it was well known that

there.

Mr. SAWYER (Rep., S. C.) said it was well known that Marian County was included by a clerical mistake.

Mr. BAYARD said the fact that such an excuse could be ofered for an act of that character showed the extent to which the people's sensitiveness to encroachments on their liberites had been dulled. To think, said he, that 22.000 people should be for one day or one hear beyond the protection of law by the error of a clerk. Suppose it had been a man who was ordered to be executed by mistake, and who was executed, would it be any excuse to say it was done through a cierical error!

Mr. SAWYER—It seems to me that the parallel fails utterly until the execution takes place. The fact is that the rights of no person in Marion County were invaded. The writ was not suspended in the County of Marion except on paper. There were no officers provided there to execute the powers granted by the law. The President did not design to execute them there; and, so far as the County of Marion was concerned, it was in precisely the same condition in that respect with the State of Delaware.

ware.

Mr. BAYARD said it was no excuse to say that the writ was suspended only on paper. Every great act of the Government was first put Gpon paper, and the man who suspended the writ of hances corpus through a clerical error ought to be impeached. Mr. Bayard then spoke of the Ku-Klux investigation and the manner in which the testimony was taken. He, as a member of the Committee, had proposed two rules for the guidance of the Committee: First, that witnesses should be confined in testifying to their personal knowledge, excluding mere rumor; and, second, that no acts occurring prior to the passage of the law should be inquired into. This proposition had been voted down by the majority of the Committee, and the result was that not more than one-fitted part of the testimony taken was of a character which would be admitted in any State Court to convict a man of the pettiest offense. Speaking next of the Ku-Klux trials before Judge Bond in South Carolina, Mr. Bayard said that the jurors were chosen from a class mostly colored men, who were bound together in political league, and as no arrests were made except of Democrate white men, an innocent man had no chance whatever of escaping. He, Mr. Bayard, had investigated the subject carefully. He had read the reports of trials, and had received letters from some of the most emment lawyers of South Carolina, and he had no hesitation in saying that if he were an accused but innocent man, he would rather run the risk of facing a volley of musketry than the risk of trial in Bond's Court.

In this connection he read from reports and letters, and anong them from a letter received, he said, from an Mr. BAYARD said it was no excuse to say that the

Bond's Court.

In this connection he read from reports and letters, and among them from a letter received, he said, from an officer in the army, giving a very unfavorable account of the Government and condition of North Carolina, and stating that a majority of the office-holders were carpet-

Mr. POOL (Rep., N. C.) asked the name of the officer.
Mr. POOL (Rep., N. C.) asked the name of the officer.
Mr. BAYARD declined to give it, but said he could vonch for the officer's character and good faith.
Mr. POOL said there was certainly one untroe statement in the letter, because not one in thirty of the office-holders in North Carolina were carpet-baggers.
Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) remarked that an officer of the army would write such a letter as this, ought to be expelled from the army.
Mr. CASSERLY—What for? Because he tells the ruth?

MORTON-No. Sir, because he maligus the Gov-Mr. POOL-I would like very much to have the name

of that officer.

Mr. BAYARD-I will not give it. I will not expose
him to the vengeance of the Administration. He can
stand the denunciations of the Senator from Indians,
and he can even bear comparison with the Senator in all

that begets respect.

Mr. BAYARD then spoke of the character of the men engaged in the Ku-Klux outrages, and denied that the The Robeson Investigating Committee held a final

ex-Confederate soldiers had anything to do with them. The persons engaged in them were mere boys, and belonged to the lowest and most ignorant class. Passing to Georgia, he described at great length the evils existing there, and the manner in which the Ku-Klux investigation was carried on—by calling as witnesses only the most degraded and depraved characters.

At 4:30 p. m. Mr. BLAIR moved to take a recess. Lost. Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.), from the Committee on the Judicary, reported without amendment the bill to amend the Bankruptey act, by substituting 1871 for 1864 in the first provise of the 14th section.

Also, with amendments, Mr. Trumbull's bill amendatory of Section 33 of the Bankruptey act.

In conclusion, Mr. BAYARD asked the Senste and the whole country whether, in view of the history of the past three years at the South, it was not time to abolish reconstruction and substitute for it reconclisation. He related an instance of kindness on the part of a Boston man, the late Damel Denny, who voluntarily sent to a suffering Southern man, an utter stranger, a sum of money sufficient to pay his debts and give him a fresh start in the world. This act, he said, had bound together forever in bonds of love these two families, and he asked why their relations with each other should not be allowed to typify the relations of the people of the North and those of the South.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said the members opposed

relations with each other should not be answer of spirity the relations of the people of the North and those of the South.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said the members opposed to this bill had spoken at great length, but he did not complain of that because they had a very difficult task. Mr. MORTON then defended the carpet-baggers, so-called. Most of them, he said, were Union officers and soldiers who liked the soil and climate of the South, and decided to make their homes there. They had as much right to go to the South as to so to the West or to any other part of the country. They were as a rule quite as good in every way as the men who denounce them, and the outery against them grew out of the old State Rights feeling of the Southern people, and their want of the Southern people, and their want of the feeling of nationality. This and political motives led them to do all they could to make the new comers uncomfortable, and to drive them out, and this was one of the great errors of the South, because "carpet-baggers" with their bags well filled were the very things she needed most, in order to aid her to recover from the effects of the war and to develop her resources. The South, how ever, was not wholly or even chiefly responsible for this great mistake, because the cry against carpet-baggers and scalawags was first crystaled the server of the said that the labored efforts of Messra. Blair and Bayard had left the great body of the testimony untouched, and that it conclusively established these three propositions: First, that there is in nine States of the South an oranized society, armed and equipped, and having a uniform system of signs and pass-words, grip, oaths, and unity of purpose. This organization numbered at one time in Tennessee abova

ization could furnish witnesses to prove anything.

Mr. CASSERLY asked Mr. Morton to state who was Gov. Bullock's sleeping partner.

Mr. MORTON said he did not know about that, He denied, however, that Gov. Bullock was a carpet-bagger, any more than Mr. Casserly. He then read a portion of the minority report of the Ku-Kinx Committee, which, he said, fully justified all he had ever said as to what the Democratic party would be if it should get into power. The signers of this report, leading representatives of the Democratic party, asserted in this report, he said, three propositions: First, that no Government can long exist half white and half black; second, that the partition of power between the whites and blacks, by dring the blacks political rights, is a revolution of God's law; third, that in the event of the overthrow of the Republican party, the negroes will be deprived of all political rights and power upon this continent. He would give the people of the South some advice. He would say to them: Crush out the Ku-Kiux; cease this insane how about carnet-baggers and scalawags; invite immigration to help fell your forests and cultivate your plains, and use your water-power. Do not be again devived by the Democratic party. That party cannot help you. If you seek help, you must look elsewhere. Speaking of the pending bill, Mr. MORTON said that the act of last year which this would extend, had operated most beneficently in every way. It had saved hundreds of lives and had saved housands from being driven mite exile, scourged, or murdered. It had operated as a peace measure, and the passage of this bill would do far more to prevent violence and to encourage prosperity and progress at the South than could be done by the army of the United States or by the Democratic party.

Mr. Morton was followed by Meests. Clayton and Thurman.

[The close of the report had not reached us at the hour

se of the report had not reached us at the hour HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) presented the conference report on the bill to provide for the abatement or repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed sualty. The bill is altered so as to apply only to officer of Internal Revenue in any distillery, warehouse, warehouse bond canceled; if the tax has been colfunded. After explanation by Mr. Beck the report was

THE FACIFIC MAIL STRAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The first important amendment reached was that denbling the service and subsidy for carrying the mail between San Francisco, Japan, and China, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended con-THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY

currence.

In the course of a stormy discussion, in which the amendment was advocated by Messrs, GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio), and SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), and opposed by Messrs, HOLMAN, MORGAN and EANDALL, the interalluded to influences at work for this appropriation, which he characterized as disgraceful to Congress.

Mr. SARGENT—What efforts and influences do you

HANDALL (Dem., Penn.)-Efforts by people outide of the Hall, and inside of it.

Mr. SARGENT-You spoke of members being influ-Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman cannot chase me to an Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman cannot chase me to an advistnalization. If he feels aggrieved by anything I

individualization. If he feels aggrieved by anything I said he knows his remedy.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—I object to the interrup-

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.)—I object to the interrup-tions, and I call the genticonan from California to order. Mr. STORM (Dem., Penn.)—That gentleman is cu-tirely too sensitive about Goat Island and the Pacific Steamship Company. Mr. SARGENT—It is not about pig fron. Mr. STORM—Oh, I am not sensitive about that. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Bingham, Townsend (New-York), Kelley, Farns-worth, Maynard, and Falmer, in support of the proposi-tion, and by Messrs. Wood. Shellabarger, Niblack, Co-burn, Marshall, and Speer (Pennsylvania), in opposition to it. The House then proceeded to vote on the proposi-tion.

ion.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by reducing the amount of subsidy to \$500,000 a year. Negatived; Yeas 88, Nays 100. On motion of Mr. SPEER, (Rep., Penn.,) the time for contracting for the additional service was limited to three mouths after the passage of the act, and on motion of Mr. BUILER, (Rep., Mass.,) the engines and machinery of the ships, as well as the ships themselves, were required to be wholly of American construction.

The Senate proposition as thus amended was then agreed to—Yeas, 109; Nays, 85.

The next important amendment was that doubling the service and subsidy of the Brazilian Mail Scamship Line, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended concurrence with an amendment appropriating \$400,000 for the year ending the both of June, 1873.

The Committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. KILLENGER (Rep., Penn.) moved to amend by requiring the new steamships accepted for the additional service to be of iron, and of American construction. The Senate amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 64; Nays, 112.

The next yet was on the Senate amendment striking on. Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by reducing the amount

The Senate amendment was then rejected—Yeas, 65; Nays, 112.

The next vote was on the Senate amendment striking out a section which prohibits persons who have held of-fice in any department from prosecuting claims in such department within two years of their leaving office. Re-jected.

jected.

The Senate amendment requiring the New-York and Panama Steamship Line to be maintained was agreed to. A Conference Committee was then ordered on the diagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The House, at 3:15, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler (Rep. N. Y.) in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After disposing of two pages of the bill, much time having been taken up in discussing the character of the Supervising Architect of the Treasary, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:40, took a secess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House, at the evening session, passed the following iilis;
To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.
Relative to the Centennial International Exhibition at Philadelphia

a larte.

For the relief of J. Ross Browne, late United States Minister to China.

For the relief of Jos. De Long, late United States Consul at Aux Cayes.

For the relief of John Black, late United States Consul at Mexico.

For the relief of John Black, late United States Consul at Mexico.

For the relief the widow of Isaac Morse for his services and traveling

grapeners as Commissioner to Kew-Granda in 1005-57.

For the relief of T. H. Hudderness, owner of the British ship Duke of

Eduluary, appropriating \$3,350 for damages by collision with a Gov-After a speech from Gen. BUTLER on the Alabama question [printed elsewhere], the House adjourned.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

ELMIRA, May 21.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in Albany, decided to hold the next annual fair of the Society

in this city, and every three years thereafter.

This county having voted \$50,000 for the purchase of permanent grounds for this purpose, the Society will proceed at once to put up substantial buildings for its use, and will have them completed in time for the Fall

## THE ALABAMA BLUNDER.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY.

DISCUSSION POSTFONED—AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE TO BE CALLED FOR THAT PURPOSE—SPEECH OF MR. BUTLER IN THE HOUSE—HE OPPOSES THE ADDITIONAL ARTI-CLE AS A DISGRACEFUL ABANDONMENT OF OUR JUST CLAIMS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The action taken in the House yesterday on the adjournment resolution, has made it necessary for the Senate to change its order of business for the remainder of the present session. It had been decided to go into Executive session at 13 o'clock to-morrow, and to continue until the Supplemental Treaty matter was disposed of. If this programme should be carried out, much of the necessary legislation of the session would necessarily fail. A number of leading Administration Senators held a consultation, to-day, therefore, and agreed that it would be necessary to postpon the Treaty debate until after the adjournment of Congress, when the President will call the Senate

together in extraordinary session.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed this morning, to report the Butler resolution calling upon the President for information with regard to the alleged statement of Sir Stafford Northcote that a promise had been made to the British Commis sioners that no claims for indirect damages should be made by this Government. The Committee agreed to report this resolution solely for the purpose of giving Mr. Butler an opportunity of making a speech. There was a silly rumor affoat during the day that Mr. Butler intended to take this oppor tunity to abandon the renomination party, and that he would assail the Administration for its attempted surrender to Great Britain. There was, of course no truth in the story, but it helped to secure for him a larger audience than usually at tends evening sessions. He did not say a word against the Administration, but was exceedingly severe upon the supplemental article to the Treaty, which he characterized as a disgraceful abandonment of the just claim of the United States for reparation for the injuries and insults imposed upon them by Great Britain. The speech was obvi-ously carefully prepared. He read it from manuscript, occupying nearly an hour in its delivery The speech was substantially as follows:

He said he had felt it his duty to bring the resolution inquiry before the House, and he fully believed that e answer of the President would show one of two ings, either that the utterances of Sir Stafford North te, as telegraphed and spread over the country, had no misreported or misconceived, or that the Honorable management of the said of the Carlo Barrows.

were pressing on the senate the newspapers that were inflaenced by their gold. This nation was brought to a pass, under the influence of British gold, worse than ever was charged even under the most shishing article of a newspaper editor, who was now a Presidential candidate. [Laughter.]

He asked, which of the two natiops could best stand the injury of our national credit by a failure of the Treaty—the American people with \$4,000,000,000 of British money in their pockets, or the British people with \$4,000,000,000 of our bonds in their safe. If the Treaty were lost, would there be warf Not unless we chose to make it, and we have no occasion to make it. We could take care of ourselves, and leave them to take care of themselves, and treat them as a man does any other faithless and unfriendly neighbor—leave them severely and smartly alone. If we did lose the Treaty, we would gain the commerce of the great lakes, get back our fisheries, and get back the right to say to England: "You have made no reparation, and see to it that you, the pirate of nations, keep the peace hereafter."

Mr. Banks made a few remarks, in which he expressed his disbelief in war resulting from a failure of

pressed his disbellef in war resulting from a failure of

## OPINIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE IMPRESSION AMONG BUSINESS MEN-WHAT

IS THOUGHT OF LORD GRANVILLE'S DIPLO-FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, May 11 .- Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the House, last night, that he would take the world into his confidence on Monday, makes all speculation superfluous. I need only record the impression which has weighed on London all the week, that there is little hope of a favorable statement. Twice, at least, the city-which means the leading business houses who have access to some information-has made up its mind that the negotiations had ended in a dead-lock. With its usual timidity, it has discounted the failure, and stocks have kept tumbling, while money has risen and the bank directors talked themselves into a panic and put the rate up to five per cent. There was quite a general belief that the crash would come last night, and a good many members and other people went down to the House expecting to hear from Mr. Gladstone that all efforts to arrange the differences between the two Governments had failed. There had been a Cabinet meeting that morning-there has been something like one a day this week-and the most disquieting rumors respecting the result of it were circulated. They are summed up in a paragraph in a morning paper to the effect that a dispatch was sent yesterday to the United States Government intimating that England positively refuses to proceed with the Arbitration. That is so intrinsically improbable—indeed, it is impossible—that it is worth quoting only as showing what people here persuade themselves into believing, or, at any rate, printing.

My belief is that the English Government would have been more likely to come to terms if they had carried on recent negotiations in the daylight. Their secretiveness has only added to the popular apprehension that they were contemplating some sort of surrender, and the knowledge of that apprehension has reacted upon Ministers, restraining them, perhaps, from conceding points which they themselves felt to be valueless. It is said that Lord Granville is for going further than he can persuade Mr. Gladstone and the rest to follow him. Of Gen. Schenck, I have heard a similar remark made; the two together amounting to an intimation that if Lord Granville on the one side and Gene Schenek on the other were given carte blancke they would speedily agree. People who ought to know say that Gen. Schenck has shown great ability and persistence throughout the negotiations, yielding to no dis couragement or disappointment, and never without a fresh resource to meet an unexpected difficulty, and even with a surprising fund of patience, in the

face of the continued refusal of the English Government to accept terms which were in fact, though not in form, a compliance with the English demands.

It is the fashion here just now to accuse the American Government of vacillation. We are represented as ready to concede everything last week, and as withdrawing now from what we then accepted; which I do not believe. The English are always wiser than we about our own affairs, and they have discovered that it is the Cincinnati Convention which has wrought a change in the councils at Washington, Of that I leave others to judge. For my self I wish only to say that I am no longer of the opin ion which I believe I expressed, and which I certainly held, last week. I thought then that our Government had conceded the substance and were holding out on a point of form; and I felt that it was not on a point of form that the Treaty ought to be shipwrecked. If what we have been told on this side about recent negotiations be true, the present demand of the English Government is really unreasonable, and something more than that. It seems to imply a doubt of our good faith, and if that be so I trust nothing will induce Mr. Fish to give way. I will defer what I have to say about that till next week, when the English statement will have been

THE HON, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS EN ROUTE TO GENEVA.

Paris, Tuesday May 21, 1872. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the American member of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, has left here for that city.

THE COFFER MINERS' STRIKE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21 .- A special from Houghton, Mich., to The Daily Wisconsin says seven orisoners were arrested, on Saturday night, and lodged in jail. No resistance was made. Ball to the amount of \$20,000 has been offered for the release of the prisoners, \$20,000 has been offered for the release of the prisoners, but it has not been accepted. It is thought that by Wednesday the Calumet and Heela Mines will be at work again, Mr. Agassiz, President of these mines, arrived here to-day, and will either start the miners at work or eject them from their houses at once; and should the latter be the case, it is hard to say what the result will be with the other mines, as all those now at work are awaiting the issues of the Calumet and Heecla strike. The strikers resumed work with the understanding that they should receive whatever was agreed upon by the Calumet and Heela Mines.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

TORONTO, Canada, May 21 .- At a large meeting of cricketers held last evening at the American Hotel, Mr. T. C. Patterson informed the members that he had received a satisfactory letter from Mr. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, saying that a gentleman's eleven would visit Canada in August, for the purpose of playing at several of the cricketing centers in Ontario, and that eleven would comprise the very best and most noted gentlemen payers in England of the present day, including Mesers Trace, Hernby, Lubbock, Walker, and Hadow. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and it is expected that the finest exhibitions of the game ever seen in America will take place during the visit of the English cieven.

Christian Associatiom, opposed to secret societies, sa-sembled at the Second Congregational Church to-day, sembled at the Second Congregation Canada Congregation and was called te order by President J. Blanchard of Wheaton, Ill. A brief address of welcome was made by President Fairchild of Oberlin College. The Rev. Mr. Lexington of Michigan was appointed temporary Moderator, and the Convention organized by the election of President Blanchard as Moderator, and one Vice President from each of the 15 States represented. The following resolution was passed.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by the Rev. L. S. Stratten of New-York, Dr. N. Taylor of Indi ana, and W. A. Wallace of Onio.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THREE MEN IN CHI

CHICAGO, May 21 .- A singular attempt to commit a triple murder was made last night, about 12 'clock, near the corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-ave. Three men who had been drinking together in a beer saloon started for home at that hour, when a man whom they all deny ever having seen before suddenly sprang upon them, and, with a large knife, inflicted a serious wound on each. One of them, it is thought, is fatally injured. A man was subsequently arrested, who confessed having committed the deed, but gave no reason

CHICAGO, May 21 .- The linseed oil works of machinery and a large stock of flaxseed and linse were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, about \$6,000 on stock and machinery, and \$10,000 on the building; insurance, \$4,000 in Western companies. The Congress Convention of the IVth Lilnois District will be held on the 7th of June.

A LESSON FOR RAILWAY MANAGERS. NORWICH, N. Y., May 21 .- The case of Henry Peck against the New-York Central Railroad was tried to-day. This is a case brought for damages for being put off a palace car for refusing to pay the extra fare for a drawing-room car when the ordinary car of the drawing-room train was full. The jury returned a verdict of \$5,000. R. A. Stanton acted as attorney for

THE UNSIGNED BILLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21 .- The hearing before the Governor on the Poughkeepsie Bridge bill, this afternoop, was confined to an address in opposition to the bill by Wm. A. Beach. The Governor is to give the friends of the bill a hearing. A delegation of citizens of Brooklyn, headed by Mr. Kinsella, appeared before the Governor to-day in opposition to the several Brooklyn bills yet unsigned.

At a late hour last evening an affray took place in the lager-beer saloon of Ignatz Koffers in John-son-st., Brooklyn, E. D., between a number of drunken rowdies, and the police were called in to quell the disturbance. Before they arrived, however, John Merkley direction described and stabled John Keyser in the back, inflicting a probably fatal wound. The proprietor of the saloon was also assailed, and his head split open by a paving stone. The police arrested Merkley and James Cammings, and conveyed the wounded men to the hospital.

THE JERSEY CITY MALFEASANCE CASES. In the Hudson County Court yesterday the trial of Garret H. Vreeland, Wm. H. Bumsted, and Benjamin H. Walsh, members of the :Jersey City Board of Public Works, on indictments charging them with conspiring to defraud the city of \$13,700 in the purchase of the Collard property for reservoir

purposes, was begun before Judge Bedle. Henry B. New-kirk. Clerk of the Board of Public Works, and Jossah Hornblower, City Treasurer, gave important testimony with reference to the purchase of the property. The trial will last several days. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the United States or to Spain, has arrived in Madrid.

The knitting-mill of John Maxell, in Amster-Boughner, Shipp & Company's breaker at Scratton, Penn., was burned on Monday night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

....E. B. Taylor, a member of the National Re-. Under the will of the late Miss Nabby Joy, the

in 1000 has been appropriated to put from \$200 to \$20,000. Miss Plumer Ray, aged 15, belonging in Omaha, ska, committed salcide on Monday at the Musical Seminary in near this city, by taking morphine. Mesars. Stanwood, Tower & Co.'s stock-house,

... The German composer, Franz Abt, received an husisatic welcome, restorday, from his countrymen in Eufalo. The ferest German shaping societies have arranged a grand programme for entertainment while there.

.... A fire at Hudson, Wis., on Monday, destroyed to wheat warehouses, sweed respectively by Coon & Platt, and C. D. wers. The former contained 10,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$40,000; ritally list et.

tailly neu el.

Lieut. Geo. S. Devoe has been ordered to the
Marys in the Parife flers, to go out by the steamer of the 15th of
e next. Lieut. S. F. Baird has been detached from the Naval Acad, and granted a six musther leave.

emy, and granted a six months leave.

A Board of Examiners, appointed by the Hon.

William Williams to select a young man to fill the Naval Cadetality at
his uispeasi, reported resterday in favor of sames Quigley, son of a poor
labering man. Quigley had noncross competitors for the place. He is
a student at St. Joseph's College, Buffaio, and is said to be remarkably
intelligent. A similar selection was made last vear from the same college to fill the cadetably at West Point at Mr. Williams's disposal.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS IN BISCAY ANNIHILATED. MADRID, Tuesday, May 21, 181

Later dispatches from Biscay report that the Carlist organization in that Province has been com-pletely annihilated. Five thousand of the insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored throughout the entire Province.

THE WAR FRAUDS-SPEECH OF M. ROUHER. PARIS, Tuesday, May 21, 1872.

In the sitting of the National Assembly this afternoon M. Rouher spoke for nearly three hours on a motion to interpellate the Government as to its inten tions with regard to the war contracts. The floor and galleries were densely crowded. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. M. Rou-her disclaimed any intention of provoking a controversy. He defended Gen. Palikae from the charges made against his administration of affairs as Minister of War. He urged that the members of the Government, not the Government collectively, should be held responsible for their acts. At the close of M. Rouher's speech the sitting was adjourned. President Thiers, Gambetta, and Audiffret-Pasquier, will reply to

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

DISCUSSION ON THE RIGHTS OF CANADIANS TO THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL—SHARP FRAC-TICE ALLEGED ON THE PART OF THE UNITED

OTTAWA, May 21 .- In the House, last nigh Mr. Stephenson moved an address for the correspond-ence respecting the seizure, by United States Customs officials, of the steam-tug and barge, the property of Hiram Little, in St. Clair Flats Canal. He referred to the circumstances of the seizure, and the expenses in curred by Mr. Little, and thought the matter ought to

be fully investigated. Government intended to proceed in the matter. The question was a serious one, as involving the rights of sumed that the canal was American property. The Americans were aggressive in their canal policy, and put us to trouble for the least infraction of their rules of matter stood under the present Treaty, for Mr. Little's property was seized presumably for a violation of the regulations governing American Canals. By the Premier's explanation, the canal was admitted to

Sir John A. McDonald said there could be no object honorable friend would make any use of the correspond-As regards the canal, the Treaty did not in deal with the boundary in these waters. Under the Treaty of 1862, all channels between the miands situate in the St. Lawrence were free to both nations, and sti

MILITARY OPERATIONS UNIMPORTANT-JUAREZ REPUSES TO RESIGN THE DICTATORIAL FOW-ERS-EXTHAORDINARY SCENE IN CONGRESS-AN ANCIENT RELIC DESTROYED.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15, via HAVANA, May 21.—Military operations outside of Jalisho and on the Rio Grande are unimportant. The insurgents have defeated Corrona in Jalisco.

The people are dissatisfied at the refusal of Junes to give up his dictatorial powers which expired on April 36. Juarez persists in keeping the States under military rule. The struggle in Congress over the bill granting "Ample Faculties" to the Executive continues, and the

Congress, but they cannot unite. During the sitting terday, the Opposition retired and left the House without a quorum. Action on M. Romero's Tariff bill is delayed in Congress. It is considered generally one of the best measurement ures ever presented. Unless Congress pass the "Ample

Faculties" and Finance bills, the tenure of the Juarista Public opinion continues to be in favor of the building will be precarious. f railroads. The success of the International Railroad

bill in Congress is considered certain, provided Congress ever reach the Improvement bills. Cortina was relieved of his command for refusing to recognize Corrella as chief. The Government continues to pay its war expenses. Rocha has captured Maratian.

to pay its war expenses. Rocha has captured Maratian. A passport system is enforced in Durango. Enzenburg, the German Minister to Mexico, presented his credentials on the 6th inst., and was received with a friendly apeech by Juarez.

It is reported that the revolutionary generals Galvan and Labastida have abandoned the country.

A remarkable scene occurred in Congress on the night of the 7th inst., caused by a speech made by Alcalde on the "Ample Faculties" bill. The Speaker of the House interrupted Alcalde, declaring that the character of his speech rendered a secret session necessary, and ordered the galleries to be cleared. The people in the galleries to be cleared. The people in the gallery refused to leave, and soldiers appeared to enforce the Speaker's orders. Whereupon Alcalde said: "Those who falled to attack the French attack the people. As the people are compelled to leave, we will accompany them." Alcalde and others then left the ball. The remaining members went into secret session.

hem." Alcalde and others then left the half. The re-maining members went into secret session.

An incendiary set fire to and destroyed the greatest instorical relic of the country, the celebrated tree of 'Noche Tristo," a souvenir of the night on which Correz aptured Mexico. The tree, which was at Popotla, man he capital, has been visited by thousands annually, notence indignation is felt at the sacrilege. A man has seen arrested on suspicion.

President, on the 9th inst., sent a message to Congress, in which he says the country is quiet and her foreign relations satisfactory ; also that the Government had documents in its possession to prove the complicity of Bass in the late revolutionary outbreak and in the Capo in the late revolutionary outbreak and in the Cape Haytien expedition.

Negotiations are in progress with the United States Government for the restitution of Navassa Island, which has been worked by the American Guano Com-pany for several years, aithough Haytian territory.

# VENEZUELA.

SALAZAR'S FORCES ROUTED - BLANCO AT

LAGUAYRA, May 8, via HAVANA. May 21 .-President Guzman Blauco has completely defeated Salazar. It is reported that Salazar escaped with only 200 men, and the Government troops are in close pursuit The President has returned to Caracas. A band of revo lutionists captured and held the town of Barcena two days, but retired to the mountains after stealing \$1,000 from the Custom-house and a cargo of merchandise which had arrived from St. Thomas. The popularity of President Blanco is increasing. The Spanish trouble will be settled amicably. News has been received that Spain approves of Venezuela's course. Spanish frigates are still stationed at Puerto Cabelle,

### GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS. PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 21.-At the

ssion of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylania, to-day, the following officers were elected : Grand Master, Wm. Stedman; Deputy Grand Master, Jacob M. Campbell; Grand Warden, Isaac A. Sheppard; Grand Secretary, James B. Nicholson; Grand Treasurer, M. Richard Muckie; Grand Representative, R. A. Lambertson. Grand Master Stedman, on taking his seat, made an addrass, and at its conclusion announced the following ap-pointments; W. G. Chaplin, R. G. the Rev. Daniel Wasie surne of No. 113; W. G. Marshal, P. G. M. John M. Cres-land of No. 53; W. G. Conductor, George F. Borie of No. 39c; W. G. Guardian, Samuel Greenwood of No. 199; W. G. Herald, Leonard Bailey of No. 53.

THE COUNTRY QUIET-CHARGES AGAINST BAEZ. JACMEL, May 11, via HAVANA, May 21 .- The